



Daily Report

LAST ISSUE

THE SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA DAILY REPORT

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LAST ISSUE

Sub-Saharan Africa

**FBIS-AFR-96-150
Friday
2 August 1996**

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Daily Report

Sub-Saharan Africa

FBIS-AFR-96-150

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Burundi

Burundi: Spokesman Confirms Army Killed Hutu 'Deserters'

AB0108185496 Paris AFP in English
1613 GMT 1 Aug 96

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Bujumbura, Aug 1 (AFP) — The Tutsi-led Burundi army killed on Thursday [1 August] an unspecified number of former Hutu soldiers who deserted from the ranks following last week's coup d'etat, an army spokesman said.

Clashes between the deserters and the army, which is loyal to coup leader Pierre Buyoya who seized power a week ago, broke out on a hill overlooking northern Bujumbura, Lieutenant Colonel Longin Minani told AFP.

"I don't know the exact number of deserters, who were of course Hutus," Minani said. "But there were some who were killed this morning (Thursday). We found identity cards and military uniforms."

Burundi: Radio Carries Ndimira Statement on Priorities

EA0108183096 Bujumbura Radio-Television Nationale du Burundi Radio in French 0430 GMT 1 Aug 96

[Replacement of item originally filed as EA3107214596 providing fuller processing from repeat transmission]

[FBIS Translated Text] Pascal Ndimira was appointed today by the head of state, Major Pierre Buyoya, as head of government. He revealed to the press that at this time, no patriot could ignore the call for the recovery of Burundi in difficult times.

The new prime minister talked to Bankumukunzi, a reporter from the television, and (Audace Bukuru) from the radio about his priorities, his advantages in his efforts to realize them and the profile of the forthcoming government:

[Begin recording] [Ndimira] The first priority lies in coordinating government work and supporting all efforts aimed at organizing the state to concentrate efforts to stop the violence, massacres and the restoration of peace, this is really the fundamental concern to which we have to respond in the most urgent manner.

The second concern is to redress the authority of the state and the national economy.

[Unidentified correspondent] Soon you will be forming the government, can we know the main criteria which will guide you in order to appoint its members?

[Ndimira] At a time like this, we should look for upright, competent men and search for them in a spirit

of togetherness. Within this framework, we shall contact all members of society, we shall try to.

[Correspondent] Prime minister, to be head of the government in Burundi is not an easy thing. Can we know your advantages.

[Ndimira] The first advantage is my conviction, my belief in the unity and history of the Burundian people. My second advantage is my belief in the ideal of peace and unity and our conviction that division, that violence cannot help build and sustain a nation state [words indistinct]. My third advantage is that I know that behind us there is a Burundian people which supports the ideals we are defending. I know there are young people waiting for a better future, better prospects as a result of our action, and if [words indistinct], if all the components of the society mobilize themselves to support us, we believe that we will be in a position to attain our objective. [passage indistinct on his government to act rapidly]

Burundi: 'Office of the President' Appeals for International Support

EA0108215496 Bujumbura Radio-Television Nationale du Burundi Radio in French 1800 GMT 1 Aug 96

[FBIS Translated Text] Following the resolutions adopted by the Arusha regional summit stipulating the imposition of economic sanctions on Burundi, the office of the president informs public opinion that the end of the daily massacres of innocent people show that the clearly-impending disaster of a genocide has been averted.

The country's authorities appeal to the conscience of the African peoples and their leaders to understand the circumstances under which the change of 25 July was effected. The change is a step toward the opening of dialogue and national debate to which all have been invited. The dialogue and debate constitute steps toward the return to a normal constitutional life.

The international community is once again called upon to comfort Burundi [words indistinct], particularly in the preparation and organization of a national debate.

The office of the president reiterates its commitment to cooperating with all foreign and national partners in the effort to save Burundi from catastrophe. It calls on its foreign friends to trust the new authorities and on the Burundian people for cohesion.

Burundi: Belgium Prefers Exerting Pressure on Buyoya Over Sanctions*BR0208102696 Groot-Bijgaarden DE STANDAARD in Dutch 2 Aug 96 p 3*

[Report by Rik De Gendt]

[FBIS Translated Text] Brussels — The sympathy Belgium has shown for the change of power in Burundi from the very beginning is dictated by its sincere concern for the fate of the common Burundians. This was explained by Foreign Minister Erik Derycke in the parliamentary [foreign affairs] committee yesterday. "However, we are watching the situation closely, and we will assess Interim President Pierre Buyoya on his deeds very shortly," he added.

Deputy Geert Versnick (VLD [Flemish Liberals and Democrats]) was surprised at the fast and gentle way in which Belgium reacted last week, on the very day of the coup by the Burundian Army. He even suggested that the Foreign Ministry in Brussels knew about the coup in advance, and was therefore unable to condemn it.

Minister Derycke, who has just returned from talks in Washington and New York, formally denies these allegations. His services have been closely monitoring the situation for days, both here and in Bujumbura. A coup was indeed likely to happen. And when it did, Belgium did react fairly moderately. However, this was due to the fact that Pierre Buyoya became the new strongman rather than former dictator Jean-Baptiste Bagaza. At the time, Buyoya had won general esteem for his commitment to national unity and democracy.

Pragmatic

"As a democrat, condemning the coup sharply would have been the appropriate thing for me to do, but we opted for a pragmatic approach because we hoped for a non-bloody outcome, apparently with good reason. Buyoya will get the opportunity, at least for a short period, to show that he is serious about bringing peace to his country," Derycke stated.

Belgium also reacted cautiously to Wednesday's [31 July] decision by African heads of state in Arusha to impose economic sanctions. "Such measures directly affect the man in the street and might lead to more violence," Derycke warned. He thinks it is more important to exert pressure on Buyoya and his entourage to start negotiations with all parties concerned.

In the capital of Bujumbura, things were back to normal. The population itself was not or hardly aware of the imminent sanctions because the state radio and television did not report on them. The new prime

minister, Pascal Ndimira, was not too worried about the sanctions, either. He believes he will soon succeed in his mission to form a government of national unity.

Burundi: UN Report Does Not Name Buyoya as 1993 Coup Instigator*BR0208101096 Groot-Bijgaarden DE STANDAARD in Dutch 2 Aug 96 p 3*

[FBIS Translated Text] Brussels — The five members of an investigative committee commissioned by the United Nations to look into who was responsible for the coup in Burundi in 1993 do not name Pierre Buyoya as the instigator. However, Jean Bikomagu, who was — and still is — the Army chief of staff, is mentioned by name several times in the (secret) report.

This was announced yesterday by the French press agency AFP. France is currently chairing the UN Security Council.

According to AFP, UN Secretary General Butrus Butrus-Ghali received the 72-page report on 23 July, two days before the coup that brought Pierre Buyoya to power. Buyoya was also the Burundian president in 1993, but lost the free elections in June of that year to Melchior Ndadaye, who was killed on 21 October 1993 during a military putsch.

The significance of the report's conclusions immediately becomes clear in the light of Buyoya's return to power, and one key question is this: What role did Buyoya play in the putsch and in the killing?

It also explains the secrecy shrouding the document. Only Butrus Butrus-Ghali and the French chairman of the Security Council, Alain Dejammet, have a copy. The 14 other members of the council were allowed to take a look at it for half an hour in the chairman's office, but were not allowed to take a pen in with them. Belgian Foreign Minister Erik Derycke said yesterday in the Chamber that he himself did not know what was in the report. However, on Wednesday [31 July] in New York Derycke had a meeting with Butrus Butrus-Ghali.

Speaking to AFP, sources within the United Nations denied recent press reports that the report pointed to Buyoya as the instigator of the coup. The French press agency went on to say that the report makes the Hutu majority responsible for the *ostensibly* premeditated massacres that followed Ndadaye's death.

Burundi: Commentary Calls For Understanding of Buyoya

EA0108215096 Bujumbura Radio-Television Nationale du Burundi Radio in French 1100 GMT 1 Aug 96

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] A week after the change of government in our country, the people, having reacted with relief, according to reports emanating from various quarters, are now awaiting a government team to implement the program announced on 25 July. It is on this topic that the studios decided to comment. Here is Gaspard Karerwa:

[Begin Karerwa recording] One week after the change, the new regime is assured of a good base throughout the territory of Burundi. Reports from the four corners of the country are eloquent: demonstrations of support have been organized in the provinces and communes. The war is not yet over, but many people are breathing deep sighs of relief and hoping that the war will be fought and won fast. Military officials have confirmed many cases of arms being surrendered by those who had earlier believed that they had to fight for their ethnic group and against their motherland. We have started to trust in the future. In Bujumbura bridges have been already built between districts which had become balkanized by fratricidal war.

Whereas reactions have been positive inside the country, reactions outside have been mixed, some being calculated, others uninformed, yet others misled by those keen on keeping the Burundian people in war and misery. That is why some people are suggesting wrong solutions for Burundi. Just as they talked in the past about military intervention, they are today suggesting sanctions. Yet, the summits, or meetings, are all, they claim, impelled by love for Burundi and Burundians.

What remains surprising is that apparently distance is irrelevant to understanding the Burundian problem. At the UN Security Council in New York, as opposed to Arusha, people are aware that economic sanctions cannot solve any problem.

To those who have not yet understood and all those who condemn or speculate, President Buyoya declared from the first day that it had not been hard for him to decide between accepting the condemnations of the famous international community and the progressive disappearance of his people and motherland: he decided to save his people from collective suicide. If the

international community is really acting in the interests of Burundi, then it should understand him. The new prime minister, Pascal-Firmin Ndimira also, yesterday, just a few hours after his appointment, reiterated this to the foreign press. [passage omitted] [end recording]

Zaire

Zaire: New Camp for Burundian Refugees Under Construction

AB0108223696 Paris AFP in French 1119 GMT 1 Aug 96

[FBIS Translated Text] Nairobi, 1 Aug (AFP) — The UNHCR is building in the Zairian Province of Uvira, in the east, a new camp that can receive as many as 100,000 refugees from Burundi, it was learned today from the UN Department of Humanitarian Affairs. This project is being executed jointly with some nongovernmental organizations.

According to the UNHCR, the number of Burundians taking refuge daily in Zaire has doubled since the military putsch that brought Major Buyoya into power in Bujumbura since 25 July.

On its side, the Department of Humanitarian Affairs announced that about 50,000 refugees, mostly Burundians but also Rwandans, have migrated to Zaire these past two months, bringing their total number to about 200,000. At this pace, the existing camps will be full by the end of next week, the same source explained.

Representatives of the World Food Program (WFP) in Nairobi yesterday spoke about a rate of over 1,000 refugees daily. This information was denied in Kinshasa by the HCR representative, Hubert Edongo, who met with the governor of the Uvira Province according to whom the border between the two countries remained closed.

Such a large movement "could not go unnoticed," the governor said, supporting the statement made yesterday by the Zaire Government that it was not aware of such an influx of immigrants.

The Department of Humanitarian Affairs also confirmed the words of the WFP which, quoting Burundian refugees, said yesterday that fighting was going on in the Burundian Province of Cibitoke, particularly around Mugina and Rugombo.

Kenya**Kenya: Commonwealth Supports Summit Initiative on Burundi**

EA0108214396 *Nairobi Kenya Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 1600 GMT 1 Aug 96*

[FBIS Transcribed Excerpt] Commonwealth Secretary General Chief Emeka Anyaoku today said the organization supports the initiative taken yesterday by east African leaders to restore constitution order in Burundi. Chief Anyaoku said the Commonwealth deplores the coup in Burundi, saying the commonwealth does not support governments which come to power through unconstitutional means, whether they are members of the organization or not. The secretary general was speaking at the Jomo Kenyatta international airport, where he made a brief stopover en route to Tanzania for an official visit.

He said the east African states had not yet made any requests for logistical support from the Commonwealth to tackle the Burundi crisis, but pledged moral support for any initiative taken to resolve the crisis. [passage omitted]

On Nigeria, Chief Anyaoku said the country was still under suspension from the Commonwealth, but said dialogue with the government of President Sani Abacha has been initiated to review steps taken by the government to meet the demands made by the Commonwealth heads of state and government during their last summit in Auckland last year.

Somalia**Somalia: Aidid Reportedly Dies of Heart Failure**

EA0208071296 *(Clandestine) Radio Mogadishu Voice of the Masses of the Somali Republic in Somali 0430 GMT 2 Aug 96*

[FBIS Translated Text] An emergency meeting held by the National Guiding Council of the Somali Republic last night, 1 August 1996, at 2200 announced that the president of Somalia, His Excellency Mohamed Farah Aidid, died suddenly of heart failure at 1530 hours on 1 August 1996 while performing his national duties.

The National Guiding Council, shocked by the sad death, sends its condolences to the government, the Somali public, and the family left behind by the late Excellency Mohamed Farah Aidid, may God rest his soul in peace.

The Council passed the following resolutions:

1. That the late president should be given a state burial.
2. That the burial be performed today, Friday, 2 August 1996, after Friday prayers.

3. That funeral prayers be performed at Masjid ul-Rahma [in Mogadishu].

4. That the body of the late president will be transferred from Masjid ul-Rahma in Wardiigley district following the funeral prayers.

5. The burial will take place at Horiyoh [also within Mogadishu district], specifically in the vicinity of (Soos).

Somalia: Sources Say Aidid Died of Wounds; Interim Leader Named

AB0208073996 *Paris AFP in English 0643 GMT 2 Aug 96*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Mogadishu, Aug 2 (AFP) — Mohamed Farah Aidid, one of the warlords engaged in a bitter civil war for power in Somalia over the past five years, died during the night at his home here, his faction's radio station announced Friday [2 August]. The radio said that Aidid died of a heart attack around 10:00 P.M. (1900 GMT) and that he would be buried Friday. It announced 30 days of mourning starting from Friday, with flags to be flown at half mast.

Reliable sources said Aidid's heart attack was the result of gunshot wounds he suffered last week during fighting in the Medina district of south Mogadishu.

The radio said that Isse Mohammed Siad, a minister in the self-proclaimed government which Aidid formed in June last year, would take over in the interim as leader of the United Somali Congress/Somali National Alliance.

The radio station of Aidid's rival, Ali Mahdi Mohamed, reported on July 26 that the general had been seriously wounded during fighting in the Medina district three days earlier. It said he had been hit in the intestines and that his life was in danger.

At the time, a senior aide to Aidid rapidly denied the report, claiming that the general was in "excellent health" and last Sunday [word indistinct] himself [word indistinct] a personal denial during an interview on his faction's radio. Speaking on the occasion of ceremonies marking the birthday of the prophet Mohamed, Aidid had declared: "Wishes from the enemy cannot kill or wound me. I will die when my time runs out and when Allah wishes."

But he failed to satisfy the demands of the media to appear in public for the first time since fighting broke out in Mogadishu in early July.

Somalia: RRA Spokesman Claims Forces Kills 40 Pro-Aidid Militiamen

EA0108212696 Mogadishu Voice of the Somali Republic in Somali 1100 GMT 1 Aug 96

[FBIS Translated Text] An official spokesman for the Rahawein Resistance Army, RRA, has said units of the resistance had defeated militia loyal to the self-styled group who had been reassembling at a point between Xudur and (Kuwandireed), in Bakool Region. The RRA units killed 40 and wounded 19 of the militiamen. The spokesman said his forces also destroyed a battle-wagon and a support vehicle carrying fuel, food and ammunition. The fighting took place on 31 July 1996.

Somalia: Defense Council Orders Security Forces To Be Alert

LD0208062496 (Clandestine) Radio Mogadishu Voice of the Masses of the Somalia Republic in Somali 0430 GMT 2 Aug 96

[FBIS Translated Text] An official statement by the National Defense and Security Council orders all members of the security forces wherever they are to be vigilant regarding the defense and security of the nation. The statement calls on the Somali public to remain calm and to assist the national security forces in maintaining the stability of the country.

Somalia: New Committee Orders Armed Forces 'Full Alert'

EA0208072296 (Clandestine) Radio Mogadishu Voice of the Masses of the Somali Republic in Somali 0445 GMT 2 Aug 96

[FBIS Translated Text] In an extraordinary meeting held last night [1 August] by the elders, religious leaders, professionals, officers, and intellectuals of the USC-SNA [United Somali Congress-Somali National Alliance] a committee of 30 members was formed covering the political, economic and defense spheres.

The committee, which held a meeting last night, resolved to:

1. Consolidate and strengthen the programs of the Somali government in the political, economic, and social sectors.
2. Strictly follow the policies of the late president, His Excellency Mohamed Farah Aidid, in leading the Somali people.
3. The armed forces should be vigilant and go on full alert and continue their defense and security duties while confining themselves to their current positions.
4. God willing, the position held by the late Excellency Mohamed Farah Aidid in the USC-SNA will be filled expeditiously.

Tanzania

Tanzania: Minister 'Astonished' by Belgian Minister's Reaction on Burundi

EA0108230096 Dar es Salaam Radio Tanzania Network in Swahili 1700 GMT 1 Aug 96

[FBIS Translated Text] Tanzania has said it is astonished by the statement made by the Belgian foreign minister to the effect that the economic sanctions against Burundi are premature. This is what Foreign Minister Mr. Jakaya Mrisho Kikwete said in an interview for the British Broadcasting Corporation, BBC.

Mr. Kikwete said the decision of the east and central African countries was taken to ensure that the army should not be permitted to seize power in countries where a democratic system has been established. Mr. Kikwete added that Tanzania and all the countries which had participated in the Arusha meeting on Burundi had hoped they would be supported. Mr. Kikwete went on to say that the Belgian minister's statement had not only astonished Tanzania but the entire African continent. He emphasized that the decision of the African leaders on economic sanctions against Burundi would remain as it was until a solution to Burundi's problems was found by involving all the conflicting factions in an unconditional dialogue.

South Africa: Cabinet Calls For Investigation of Illegal Arms Dealing

MB0108162896 Johannesburg SAfm Radio Network in English 1500 GMT 1 Aug 96

[FBIS Transcribed Text] The cabinet committee overseeing arms control has requested the police, the defense force, and the intelligence agencies to investigate allegations of South African involvement in illegal arms deals with Rwanda and Burundi. At a meeting in Pretoria this morning, the National Conventional Arms Control Committee also decided that after the investigation a document should be prepared to be presented to cabinet.

The committee states that the government has sold no arms to Burundi, and has not approved the export of any arms to Burundi. It says if the allegations prove to be true, the arms transfers would have been illegal. The committee says it is attending to various earlier recommendations by the Cameron Commission, of which one was to establish a special police unit to investigate arms deals. It again called on the public to come forward with any information regarding arms control violations.

South Africa: 11 Languages To Appear on New Coins

MB0108081496 Johannesburg SABC 2 Television Network in English 0400 GMT 1 Aug 96

[FBIS Transcribed Text] The South African Mint has for the first time minted coins in black languages. All 11 languages will now appear on coins in circulation. Last year the cabinet requested that the language diversity be portrayed on circulation coins, and the South African Mint started the project earlier this year. Most of the coins will be released towards the end of the year, but a limited number are already in circulation. The coins will also be exported to other countries.

South African Press Review for 31 Jul

MB3107135196

[FBIS Report]

THE CITIZEN

Mandela's Strong Stand on Economic Strategy Welcomed — Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English on 30 July in its page-6 editorial is "pleased that President Mandela is making a strong stand on the macro-economic framework." His alliance allies, the Congress of South African Trade Unions, COSATU, and the South African Communist Party, SACP, "have criticized it as 'anti-worker and neo-liberal'." But President Mandela has made it clear that this strategy is govern-

ment policy and "not up for negotiation." THE CITIZEN points out that the unions and the SACP "cannot dictate policy — nor can they accept policies that are dramatically opposed to those they favour. It is not the interests of the working class that are paramount but of the nation and country."

CITY PRESS

SACP Losing Popularity — "There are no visible signs" that the SACP "is still as popular as it was before democracy," states a page-14 editorial in Johannesburg CITY PRESS in English on 28 July. "Why does the party still cling to its alliances with the ANC and COSATU if its ideology is relevant today and if — as its secretary general, Charles Nqakula, claims — it is on the rise?" Most of the SACP members now in Parliament "are there on the ANC's ticket. Let the SACP contest the next general elections on their own — and let's see what percentage they get."

BEELD

IFP Needs Self-Examination — The Inkatha Freedom Party's (IFP) congress this past weekend "comes shortly after the local elections in Kwazulu/Natal", the results of which "showed that Mangosuthu Buthelezi's party has become very much a rural and ethnic party," notes a page-8 editorial in Johannesburg BEELD in Afrikaans on 29 July. The congress produced nothing to show that the IFP "is charting a new course. Leaders were moved, there was sharp criticism of discipline and organization," but "South Africa's largest opposition party has failed to come up with the vision that could transform it into a dynamic opposition party." The IFP "simply cannot become an inclusive party as long as its style remains so negative, and its leadership so unexciting." "It cannot win confidence with so many questionable advisers." The IFP "should look closely at matters which have for years and even decades gone wrong." Instead of Mr. Buthelezi unilaterally dishing out criticism, "the party could well take a look at his leadership. South Africa needs a strong opposition party like the IFP, but then it must be a growing and credible movement. At present it is neither of these."

South African Press Review for 1 Aug

MB0108142696

[FBIS Report]

SOWETAN

Billions in Unpaid Services — "Revelations that Gauteng residents now owe local authorities R4 billion [rands] in unpaid services must come as a serious blow to the Government's much-publicised Masakhane [let's

build together] campaign," notes a page-12 editorial in Johannesburg SOWETAN in English on 1 August. If the "culture of non-payment" persists the program of delivery will be "in crisis." SOWETAN believes there are people "who have the means and use services — but simply refuse to pay. Only action against such people, rather than endless talk, will yield results."

BUSINESS DAY

Dangers of Inkatha Power Struggles Noted — Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English on 1 August in a page-14 editorial warns the ANC against the temptation "to rejoice in the self-destructive power struggles raging in Inkatha's leadership echelons." The danger is that the moderate and modernising elements in the party, personified by its secretary-general Ziba Jiyane, will be stripped of all influence, leaving a clique of largely white, virulently anti-ANC hardliners to call the shots." The defeat of Jiyane would be "a damaging setback to any hope Inkatha has of challenging the ANC at national level," but "a larger consideration is the potential effect on peace and good government in KwaZulu/Natal."

BEELD

Mandela 'Strong Leadership' on Economy — "At the 75th anniversary of the South African Communist Party President Mandela committed himself to listening to views on the details of the government's macroeco-

nomic framework," notes a page 8 editorial in the Johannesburg BEELD in Afrikaans of 30 July. However, regarding the framework itself, "he gave firm and necessary leadership" by declaring that "these principles are not negotiable." When the president listens to his allies, "he must balance their views" against factors such as "the need for greater investor confidence, higher productivity, and fewer lost workdays due to strikes." In the final analysis "a viable economy is necessary to create prosperity for all South Africans." Of this the president "is clearly convinced, as well as of the route along which this can be achieved. The further he can lead his allies along that road, the greater the chances of welfare, to the benefit of everyone."

Buthelezi Needs Perspective on Funding IFP — Inkatha Freedom Party, IFP, leader Mangosuthu Buthelezi "has criticized business leaders for not giving his party sufficient financial support," notes a second editorial on the same page. One can appreciate his problem, as "no party can progress and win elections without money." However, Buthelezi should "ask himself why businessmen do not support the IFP financially," bearing in mind that "his economic policy is closer to the ideas for which businessmen stand." The business community has its reasons for supporting political parties, and "not all these reasons are noble or altruistic. In the main, they support governing parties, or those with a strong potential of getting there. Growing, dynamic parties. Does Mr. Buthelezi think the IFP is such a party?"

Namibia

Namibia: New Envoys Appointed; Cabinet Reshuffle Said 'Imminent'

MB0108193196 Windhoek DIE REPUBLIKEIN in Afrikaans 29 Jul 96 pp 1, 2

[FBIS Translated Text] A cabinet reshuffle is believed to be imminent following the presidential appointment of several new Namibian ambassadors and high commissioners in key diplomatic posts.

The newly-appointed ambassadors are also tasked with finding an African solution to the violence in Burundi, after Foreign Minister Theo-Ben Gurirab described the recent coup as an "extreme disappointment," and predicted more bloodshed in the continuing ethnic clashes.

"It is with deep disappointment that Namibia has taken note of the Burundi issue," Mr. Gurirab indicated that Namibia would go along with a regional decision, as far as any peace missions are concerned. "However, the international community cannot wait for an invitation in this regard," he warned.

The reshuffling of the country's diplomats means that five Namibian diplomatic heads will be recalled to the headquarters of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Windhoek. One deputy minister and four prominent state officials will replace them. Key diplomatic missions affected by this move are in the United States, Germany, the United Kingdom, Ethiopia, the OAU, Zambia, Zimbabwe, and Namibia's permanent representative to the UN in New York.

When making the announcements at State House yesterday, President Sam Nujoma emphasized the paramount importance of mutual talks, respect, understanding, and cooperation between Namibia and the seven countries to be affected. The task given to the seven new ambassadors of Namibia concerns the interdependence of states in the world community.

"Not even large, wealthy countries can afford to stand alone (today). For small, developing countries — like Namibia — it would be useless to exist in isolation. I am personally convinced of the importance of building bridges and promoting brotherhood in society. Above all, we should all involve ourselves in the maintenance and strengthening of internal, regional, and international peace, stability, and cooperation in the interest of everyone everywhere," said Mr. Nujoma.

He especially referred to joint international efforts to assure disarmament, and to eradicate poverty, hunger, sickness, and illiteracy.

"The days of wars, suffering, and destruction should be something of the past. This is what southern Africa has committed itself to. Namibia's foreign policy and diplomacy is based on this principle," Mr. Nujoma informed the new diplomats.

The following ambassadors and high commissioners-designate were sworn in at this occasion:

- The former high commissioner to the UK, Mr. Veticoh Nghiwete, was appointed the new ambassador to the United States. Mr. Nghiwete replaces Mr. Tuliameni Kalomoh, who has been recalled to Windhoek.

- Namibia's former ambassador to Ethiopia, Mr. Hinyangerwa Asheeke, is the ambassador-designate to Germany. He replaces Mrs. Nora Schimming-Chase, who also returns to Windhoek.

- The deputy minister of environmental affairs and tourism, Mr. Ben Uulenga, is the high commissioner-designate to the United Kingdom.

- Mr. Eddie Amkongo, the cabinet secretary, is the new ambassador to Ethiopia.

- The permanent secretary for foreign affairs, Mr. Andreas Guibeb, is the high commissioner-designate in Zambia. He replaces Mr. Charles Shihepo.

- Another former permanent secretary and current deputy permanent secretary charged with multilateral policy and cooperation in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Ndali Che Kamati, is the new high commissioner to Zimbabwe, replacing Mr. Joseph O. Jimmy.

- The chief of protocol in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Martin Andjaba, was appointed Namibia's new ambassador and permanent representative to the UN in New York. He replaces Dr. Tunguru Huaraka.

Zambia

Zambia: World Bank Approves \$90 Million Economic Credit

MB0108184196 Lusaka Zambia National Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 1800 GMT 1 Aug 96

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Finance Minister Ronald Penza has announced that the World Bank has approved the Economic Social Adjustment Credit for Zambia of \$90 million. Mr. Penza, who announced this in Lusaka, paid tribute to the World Bank for the role it is playing in Zambia's economic process. He said the World Bank has continued to be nonpolitical in the development process. Mr. Penza has also praised the donor community as a whole for insuring that Zambia's economic program moves forward.

Benin

Benin, Nigeria To Review Demarcation Over Disputed Areas

AB0108222096 *Lagos Radio Nigeria Network*
in English 1500 GMT 1 Aug 96

[FBIS Transcribed Excerpt] Nigeria and the Republic of Benin have agreed to revisit the areas of dispute in the demarcation of their common border. The agreement was signed by the minister of works and housing, Major General Abdulkarim Adisa, and his Beninois counterpart, Professor Saidou Binade Dango, at the end of a visit to Benin Republic. Emmanuel Ehunse reports:

[Begin recording] [Ehunse] The areas include Ewode, (Kpongudi), (Egbokofi), (Towe), Ilara, and Iwoye in the Onigbongbo sector, all in Benin Republic and Ogun State. The two ministers recommended that Nigeria and Benin Republic should equate fund and provide good vehicles for the survey and demarcation. The ministers advised the survey teams to ensure that the 1912 descriptions were used as the basic documents. The technicians were also directed to mobilize and start work by the 15th of next month. They also agreed to establish a 30-meter boundary corridor in populated areas and 100-meter boundary corridors in other areas. Gen. Adisa who visited Nigerian communities and traditional rulers in the border towns, advised them to decide the country to which they belong to if affected by the exercise.

[Adisa] There are rules. You'll be staying in one of them, anyone you choose. Whether it is for the Nigerian side or not, they must have their own state. I think you understand. Now they are governing all of them but when the decision comes you'll choose where you'll be and the other people will get their own chief, the other side will get their own chief. Do you understand now? Because you cannot have dual royalty, because you cannot say you stay in the Nigerian side you want to be controlling the people in Benin Republic. It is not good. That is the thing now, okay? We are going to do demarcation everybody will look at. You can do business together. [passage omitted] [end recording]

Liberia

Liberia: Faction Leaders Accept Cease Fire; 1 Notes NPFL 'Deceit'

AB0108110996 *London BBC World Service*
in English 0630 GMT 1 Aug 96

[From the "Network Africa" program]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Many Liberians will be wondering this morning whether anything has been achieved by yesterday's meeting between the main faction lead-

ers and the Nigerian head of state, Sani Abacha. The statements being made by the various factions since the meeting only seem to confuse the issue further. Momolu Sirleaf, interim foreign minister and member of Charles Taylor's NPFL [National Patriotic Front of Liberia], for example, was optimistic about what the Abuja talks had achieved and spells out the details:

[Begin Sirleaf recording] After a very frank and exhaustive discussions with the chairman of ECOWAS [Economic Community of West African States], the ECOWAS authority and the Liberian Government decided to redouble their efforts. So, the members decided that they will have an immediate and unconditional cessation of hostilities throughout the country and they will begin to withdraw their troops to the pre-Abuja positions and turn over these positions to the ECOMOG [ECOWAS Cease Fire Monitoring Group] to facilitate the free movement of people and goods. [end recording]

So, the NPFL is optimistic but one factional leader who doesn't see things in quite the same way is Council of State member, George Boley, head of the LPC [Liberian Peace Council]. On the line to Abuja, Anthony Goldman asked him whether there has been a breakthrough at the meeting:

[Begin recording] [Boley] Well, Mr. Goldman, what happened in Abuja today is a coming together of the Council members from the Liberian Council State. Basically that's it. Now, those persons who will wish to attach to this meeting some major breakthrough, I think, have continued to deceive the world and have gone on with this deceptive campaign, which has plagued the Liberian situation for a long time. Let me tell you what I mean by that. Since the Abuja came into being in August of 1995, the NPFL, led by Mr. Taylor, has consistently and blatantly violated this accord, the NPFL has violated the cease-fire, and anything that M. Taylor may have said today in terms of cease-fire is merely something that he should have been doing all along. So, to come to Abuja and reaffirm that he is calling for cease-fire or some nationwide cease-fire, I think, is only something that we welcome because it has been the NPFL that has violated all of the accords and must be brought to book.

[Goldman] Mr. Boley, do I get the feeling that you don't trust Mr. Taylor?

[Boley] I have no cause to trust Mr. Taylor. Mr. Taylor has never proved himself worthy of trust. Coming to Abuja after having rained terror on the Liberian people to claim that he is talking about some....[pauses] peace accord in Abuja has yet to be seen. He also mentioned today that as we sit in Abuja all of the checkpoints that he has instituted over the last seven years of this war have been removed. I just called Monrovia this evening

and the people there still can't go past Kakata, can't go past Paynesville. This is the nature of man who we have been dealing with here for the last seven years.

[Goldman] So, what does this mean, I mean, in theory, according to the Abuja agreement, you are all in the Council of State together. What kind of Council of State is it going to be when the two of you are so at odds with one another?

[Boley] I am not at odds with Mr. Taylor. Mr. Taylor is at odds with himself.

[Goldman] You clearly are not in the most optimistic of moods this evening. Where do we go from here?

[Boley] I'm very optimistic, I'm very happy that those people who have been intransigent and who have been the cause of....[pauses] causing this war to continue over these years, I am very happy that they have finally decided to call for cease-fire and to commence the disarmament of their troops. I'm very optimistic.

[Goldman] And yourself, are you going to go back to Monrovia tomorrow?

[Boley] I intend to be in Monrovia at the earliest possible date, which is possibly tomorrow or the date after.

[Goldman] And how are you getting back? Are you going to be on the plane together, you, Mr. Taylor, and some of the other members of the Council of State, or will you be making your way back separately?

[Boley] Well, we came here separately and I believe that we will make our way back individually.

[Goldman] Do you not think, though, that, after what Mr. Taylor said today and the commitments he has made, that it will be a good opportunity for some kind of a symbolic showing of unity amongst all of you?

[Boley] Of course, it is a symbolic show of unity amongst us all but, look, let me make it clear, we are fed up treating with symbolism. We want concrete actions. We don't want to live in dreamland. We want to make sure that we are together and we must stop this deceit. If we are together, we must be together, we must be together purposefully. [end recording]

Sierra Leone

Sierra Leone: Government Notes Improvement in Chances for Durable Peace

AB0208083996 Freetown SLBS Radio in English
2000 GMT 1 Aug 96

[FBIS Transcribed Text] A release from State House says that government has observed the recent series of

newspaper reports and commentaries reflecting the public's confusion over the seeming lack of progress toward the conclusion of a peace agreement with the RUF [Revolutionary United Front]. It says there are no suggestions that the RUF is using the cease-fire to prepare for war with appeals made to government to react to the suggestion, but while government understands the basis for these concerns, it wishes again to assure all that the restoration of peace remains its priority objective at this time.

The statement says that the government is doing everything in its power not only to consolidate observance of the cease-fire, but also to create the essential conditions for concluding a durable peace agreement with the RUF at the earliest possible time. Government is also actively trying to enforce security throughout the country by seeking to reduce cease-fire violations.

It says, however, that the people should note that durable peace is unlikely to be achieved overnight in a savage conflict that has lasted over five years. It cites examples of tragic results from attempts to hastily resolve similar conflicts either through haphazard negotiations or ill-conceived military measures.

The release then says the public would be interested to know that active consultations have been going on almost daily between the government, international organizations, and other interested governments on the one hand, and government and the RUF on the other. It adds: Government is happy to report that as a result of these consultations, the chances for the restoration of durable peace in our country have improved considerably since the talks held during last May in Abidjan.

The statement appeals to the public to continue to exercise patience and restraint as well as to the RUF leadership and combatants to appreciate the urgent need to conclude an agreement with dignity. It says that to this end, we can all embark on rebuilding our country, and the government maintains its offer to welcome and treat humanely all RUF combatants who may wish to lay down their arms now and join in the process of reconstructing the country.

[Word indistinct], it says the government has received invaluable assistance toward efforts to resolve the conflict from the United Nations, the OAU, and the Commonwealth, friendly countries including Cote d'Ivoire and other ECOWAS [Economic Community of West African States], the United Kingdom, the United States of America, and the Republic of France.

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